

A meeting of the Select and Common Councils, is requested on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, in order to receive the returns of the Election, pursuant to the 11th section of the act of Assembly, of March 11th, 1789.

WILLIAM H. TODD,
Clerk of the Select Council.
EDWARD J. COALE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The names of the members elected are as follows—

Select Council.
Godfrey Maga
Henry Pratt
Common Council.
Lawrence Herbert
Matthias Sadler
James Todd
Henry Drinker, Jr.
Gideon H. Wells
Cassius W. Morris
Thomas P. Cope
George Pennock
Thomas Albion
Thomas Parker
Oct. 11.

The Printers of the City are requested to publish the above in their several Gazettes.

TENERIFFE WINE.
LANDING at Walnut Street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by
JAMES YARD,
Oct. 10.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN STRAKER, late of Tinicum Township, Bucks County, are requested to pay off their respective debts; and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & Co. Executors,
MALLETT PREVAIL,
Sept. 28.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797.
Present: John Hall, Sec'y.
Francis Johnston, R. G. of land office
Dann. Brodhead, S. G.
Nicholas Bettinger,
Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, it is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks, to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham, deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.
(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.
Aug. 15.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.
THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.
As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing; as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They
"Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse."
Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Warren Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the foxy African, and the Kamtchadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.
Price only 1-4th of a dollar.
Sept. 28.

The Health-Office
IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply.
WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.
Sept. 4.

NOTICE.
THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.
September 4.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Saml. L. Goff, in Christian at the corner of Fifth Street.
Oct. 2.

AN UMBRELLA
WAS taken (supposed to have been stolen) on Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by Mr. Blunt, No. 9, Strawberry Street.—It is a green silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the same, any person or persons to whom the said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will, evidently, subject the possessor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the same and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Penno's office, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Oct. 3.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
ASSIGNED BY JAMES GREENLEAF,
HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.
Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second Streets (the Dock Street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.
Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Junr.
John Abbley,
Jacob Baker.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1797.

As laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.
A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut Street.
July 19.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

To PARACELSUS.

Dear Sir,

You have very candidly acknowledged in Mr. Fenno's paper of the 9th inst. that "you cannot boast of much medical reading, but it has so changed that the works of the old writer Diemerbroeck, have composed a part, and I well remember the general tenor of his evidence to be pointedly against bleeding, not being in possession of his works, I am incapable of giving his own words." I hope Sir, you will pardon the attempt to brighten your memory, by extracting a few lines, to prove that Diemerbroeck was not "pointedly against blood-letting," in malignant fevers; on the contrary, he even bled, when symptoms of putrescency were actually present.

Dr. Diemerbroeck having described the weather of the year 1635, and the situation of the army, in which the malignant fever made its appearance, proceeds (with an accurate account of the symptoms) to the method of cure, which for the sake of periphrasis, my dear Paracelsus, you shall have in his own words.

"In curatione hujus febris primarium et maximum subsidium adferebatur sanguinis missione, ter quaterve, imo in nonnullis sexies septiesve repetita: vile etiam Gallos quibus a suis medicis quatuor dierum spatium sanguis duodecim e brachii satis magna quantitate extracta fuerit cum summo fructu: maximum enim levamen a venefectione sentiebant acri, quod brevi tempore adeo notum evasit omnibus, ut plurimi acri, etiam sine medicorum consilio, sibi ipsi aliquoties venam secare curarent, atque ita multi a morbo liberarentur." Obs. Diemerb. xxiv. Fol. 14.

"Venefectionem instituebamus, &c. si vires permitterent, postmodum reptabamus, extrahentes quaque vice a femi libra ulque ad libram sanguinis."—Fol. 25.

Hist. xxv. fol. 25.—Humannus Thomas, pistor, predicta febre maligna correptus fuit 5 Septembris, &c. pulsus erat, creber, nec parum inaequalis; sitis neque maxima, cum lingue magna ariditate, &c. 6 Sep. tempore matutini e vena mediana dextra brachii sanguinis libram venefectione extraximus, cum summo levamine. "Sanguis erat valde corruptus."—8th Sep. febre in eodem statu permanente, sanguinis unc. e sinistro brachio extraximus, qui corruptus erat ut prior. 11 Sep. rursus sanguinis uncias septem a dextro brachio, etc.—qua venefectione febris multum minuebatur.

Several other cases might be quoted from this excellent author, to prove the beneficial effects of blood-letting in the cure of fevers, but Sir, I forbear trespassing on your patience, trusting, that you possess a mind open to conviction, and therefore, ere this, must be satisfied that your memory led you into an error.
I am Sir, yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1797.
MR. B. WYNKOOP.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

But without having recourse to conclusions drawn from the nature and phenomena of the disease, from former observations, and the uniform experience of ages, several circumstances occurred, previous to and at the time that the disease first made its appearance in Philadelphia, which convince me that it derived its origin from foreign contagion, and not from the effluvia of damaged coffee.

A malignant and contagious fever had been introduced into Grenada, and from thence communicated to several other West India islands, as has already been related, previous to its appearance in Philadelphia. Between these and Philadelphia there had been frequent intercourse.

At the very time that the Amelia was discharging her cargo, the fans-culottes privateer from Nantes arrived with a prize ship called the Flora of Glasgow. The privateer had touched at Martinique, according to the report of Dr. Keaton, surgeon of the Citizen Genet, and took in several fresh hands. Upon her arrival at Philadelphia, her prize, on the 28th of July, came along side of the Amelia, and the crew, which upon landing received their prize-money, dispersed themselves into different lodging houses, among their country men who had taken refuge in Philadelphia. Two took lodgings at Richard Dennie's nearly opposite the wharf. The first case that occurred was in Dennie's house. From this single spark, which made its appearance on the 2d or 3d of August, a blaze was kindled, which in the course of three months destroyed 4048 lives within the city and suburbs; besides a number in the country who received the infection in the city; particulars of which have been detailed by Mr. M. Carey in a pamphlet.

This lodging house lay in a direction unfavorable for any effluvia to be conveyed to it by the wind which prevailed at that time, as may be seen in my review of Dr. Rush's opinion published in 1794.

That the disease was imported into New Haven in 1794; into New York in 1795; and into this city the present year, I have already shown in my first and second letters to you. I shall now close the subject of our discussion with observing, that those physicians who ascribe the origin of that fever, which has occasioned such deplorable mortality in several of our commercial cities, as well as in the West Indies, since the year 1793, to the exhalation of putrid vegetable substances, betray the most unpardonable remissness in their researches into the nature and history of diseases, or wilfully shut their eyes against evidence that

would necessarily enforce conviction in every mind not actuated by some malignant motive. Notwithstanding our difference in sentiment, I remain, with sincere wishes for your health and welfare,
Your most obedient servant,
W. M. CURRIE.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.
October 10th, 1797.

SIR,

IN the last letter I addressed to you, I omitted mentioning the account given by Dr. Schotte, of the origin of a contagious yellow fever at Senegal in the year 1778.

"On the 4th of August (says Dr. Schotte) in the year 1778, a contagious fever, distinguished by yellowness of the surface of the body and black vomiting, made its appearance in a hospital at Senegal in Africa, at a time when the rains were heavy and the island was overflowed with water, the contagion of which was brought from Goree, a garrison belonging to the French, by some black messengers. The contagion of this fever was so active, and the disease so mortal, that of 92 white people who were on the island, only 33 were alive when the French evacuated it in January 1779, and 8 of these were hardly able to walk. Two of them were afterwards drowned in crossing the bar of Senegal—and three died on their passage to France."—In this fever the eyes were red and shining at the beginning—but became yellow in the course of the disease when it proved mortal &c.

If the facts and arguments which have been offered in the course of our correspondence, are not sufficient to convince every impartial enquirer that the malignant fever, which has occasioned such deplorable mortality in different places since the year 1793, did not originate from the effluvia of vegetable putrefaction; but from febrile contagion, generated originally in the confined and impure air of ships, and imported from the West-Indies, additional arguments, in proof of this, may be drawn from the disease having always made its first appearance in the seaport towns, and in families that reside or transact business near to the wharfs frequented by seamen; from its having been confined, for some time, to the neighborhood where it first appeared; from its having been afterwards propagated by contagion, and no other way, as evident from all those escaping who secluded themselves from all intercourse with the deceased; as was remarkably the case with 200 prisoners confined in the jail in 1793, the prisoners in the almshouse, and the patients in the hospital: and from its not ceasing to spread, after heavy rains, while the atmosphere continues warm, which is invariably the case with bilious fevers occasioned by putrid vegetable effluvia.

Physicians, as well as philosophers, are too apt to ascribe any extraordinary effect to a coincidence or accidental occurrence of circumstances totally independent and unconnected with each other, instead of tracing it to its genuine and necessary source. Thus in 1793, because a quantity of damaged coffee happened to lay in a dock near the neighborhood where the disease first appeared, it was ascribed to that circumstance, though from the nature of the disease, it could not possibly have had any more connection with it, than a quantity of millstones that lay in the same neighborhood. To favor this opinion, the season was called a tropical one, though dry and in every other respect one of the most healthy that we had had for several years. In 1795, when the season was cool and wet, some of the very learned physicians of New-York ascribed it to the mud of the docks, and, in the face of glaring facts, denied that it was contagious, though it was proved by unquestionable facts that it was introduced from Port-au-Prince by the brig Zephyr. And the present season, because the streets and wharfs were remarkably clean at the time the disease appeared in this city, and the atmosphere has been frequently refreshed with heavy rains, which cleared the air of all impurities and rendered it temperate and wholesome, and no other coincidence could be discovered, it is ascribed to the bilge water of a single merchant-ship.

To conclude, if our climate has become so unwholesome and impure as to convert the effluvia of a few putrid vegetables into a pestilential and contagious nature, we ought to desert our devoted cities, and seek an asylum in a climate where we might be secure from such a deplorable calamity; for in this we never could be safe, so long as a vegetable is suffered to rot in our streets, or a vessel with bilge water is permitted to enter our ports. But as there are no facts but imaginary ones in support of a doctrine so injurious to the reputation of our climate, and consequently to the interest of our commerce, I hope you will no longer persist in your endeavors to give currency to so palpable as well as injurious an error.

I am, with all due respect,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CURRIE.

* See letter from the New-York board of health, published in Mr. Brown's paper of the 24th of September, 1795.

The following Anecdote is translated from the French Paper, called Europe Politique:

"An emigrant came to get his name erased from the fatal list. After paying the brokers he had but a small sum remaining. He resigns himself to the misfortune, and purchases in the neighbourhood of his former estate a cottage and a garden, which he cultivates; he has the pleasure, at least, of breathing his native air, and of walking under those bowers which had been the theatre of the sports of his infant years. The possessor of his estate was not at home. One day he received a letter from him, and invites him to do him the honor of dining with him. The first emotion which he felt, was that of indignation; curiosity succeeded. The emigrant communicated his embarrass-

ment to one of his neighbours, who encourages him, from the account he gives of the possessor, to meet him on the day appointed. He resolves to do it, and upon his arrival is received with politeness; he manifests his astonishment, wishes to enter into an explanation, and receives for answer, "Sir, I never speak of business before dinner—it is upon the table; there is your place." The emigrant lifted his service and found three keys under it. "It is your place Sir," said he to the possessor; "the keys are a proof of it." "No these keys are for you; after dinner I shall explain the enigma."

"The time of dinner appeared to be tedious to the emigrant; at last they passed into an apartment joining the dining room, when the possessor says to the emigrant, one of these keys is that of your secretaire.—You will find in it all that you left; your money, jewels and papers. Nothing has been touched. Another is that of your chest, where your plate and linen are equally entire. The third is that of your cellar; there has been nothing taken out of it but the wine which we have just been drinking; they all belong to you as well as the estate of which I have taken possession, and here is the act of retrocession." "But, Sir, I must be as delicate as you, and reimburse you what you have paid for it." "No, I have enjoyed for three years the revenue of your property, and if we were to calculate exactly, the balance would be found to be on my side." We leave the reader to make his own reflections upon this circumstance. The fact happened in Normandy.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.
HE IS A GENIUS.

Almost every parent will say of his son, "He is a genius." Why?—Because, from a very natural and innocent prejudice, he believes he is an extraordinary boy. If genius met with sufficient encouragement, and your son happened to be one of these rare birds, it might be well to assist him in his flights. If he is not, never lead him into a fatal error. I seldom spend an evening at my neighbour Meanwells', but he employs one half his time in praising the uncommon talents of darling Sammy. He is called upon to speak a number of declamations, he has learned at school: his oratory has just as much merit as his parrot's. His writing and ciphering books are shown, as prodigies of improvement; they prove that he has had an attentive master, and is a very careless scholar. The fond father believes him to be a natural poet: true he is fond of reading ballads, has been taught to repeat a number of hymns by heart, and like most children, is fond of the tinkling of rhyme. He has proceeded so far as to compose a few couplets; that would be a sufficient antidote to the poetic mania.

His little tricks are related as the marks of sagacity, or flights of genius. I am tired of hearing them. He is neither more nor less than other boys, and his father is like many other men. 'Tis a pity a lad should be made a fool because he happens to be thought a genius. How often is a lad sent to college, because he is unfortunately mistaken for an uncommon youth?—A father, who has not spare dollars enough to bring up his son at college, would do well never to force him from the beaten tract of "honest industry;" it has peace and plenty on the right hand and on the left. A good common education and the habit of industry are worth more to a young man, than the dear bought and ill merited A. M. Many may flatter on the artificial wings of genius; but few can soar above their fellow creatures. A real genius is a very rare thing; not to be seen in every family, except by the eye of dotage or ignorance. If a boy, from the production of his leisure hours, that his mates devote to play, can produce a masterly specimen of mechanical genius, encourage his exertions, and let him follow the bent of his mind. If he discover an early propensity to study, will be industrious in the field, and forfeit the past times of youth, for the entertainment of his books, becomes master of his Pike, and a proficient in philosophy and history, let him drink his fill at the Pterian spring—he will be a scholar. But if he is distinguished for nothing but his flights of fancy, love of poetry, novels, and plays; tie him to the tail of the plough, rather than send him to college. Fancy without judgment is a fine ship without a rudder; it had better lie at anchor in a safe harbour, than be let adrift on the ocean. A genius, without application and economy, is a mere ignis fatuus; while it promises to guide the bewildered object to the temple of fame, it leads to the vale of oblivion.

BOSTON, October 6.
Translated for the CHRONICLE,
From a French Paper.

INTERESTING NEWS from CADIZ.

Addressed to Citizen Lanusseat Bourdeaux, July 21, 1797.

"The enemy has notincommoded us, since our last of the 7th. Yesterday in the morning, a vessel, 3 bilanders, and 3 obusers (5 vessels in all)—approached with an intention to batter the place, but the valour of our armed vessels was such as not to suffer their approach, and the enemy retired without doing any mischief."

"You cannot think, my friend, how much we have laboured here this week and the last. The forces of the light squadron, such as chaloupes, coureurs, and hanchons have been increased to four times their former number. The merchants have given four millions of reaux, for the urgent expenses of the present moment, and gratuities to the marines. The crew of the chalope which chased a bombarder have received 50 thousand dollars for their bravery—and that which chased a chalope of the enemy and took it, have received six thousand dollars. The contempt they hold the English in, has given so much valour to our marines, that they labor like lions. Yesterday it was wished to change, or renew the seamen of the whole light squa-

dron, but they all chose to remain 3 days longer, nor finding themselves fatigued.

"The city has also armed some tartans, for hot balls; all is under the direction of admiral Mazaredo.

"The English Squadron is very discontented—it is in a state of insurrection. The seamen are not willing to come in their chaloupes to attack this place—because of the multitudes which they have already lost—besides, there is not much prospect of pillage.

"Commerce is absolutely in stagnation the greater part of the inhabitants have quit the city—Every thing is overturned."

[The blundering manner in which the above is arranged leaves us rather in the dark, whether the date, July 21, is for Cadiz or Bourdeaux, if the former, it is the latest news from the beleagured city; and directly contradicts the recently received intelligence, that Admiral Jervis had left it, July 17, and was pursued by Ad. Maffersado. If this Chronicle article is correct the Spanish Admiral is rather more generous than just. 50,000 dollars for chasing a vessel, and only 6000 for capturing one! It certainly arose from favoritism; and, if true, ought to create discontent and murmurs. The concluding paragraph exhibits Cadiz as truly distressed though the English are held in contempt.]

[Mercury.]
We are informed of an arrival at the eastward from Gibraltar, which sailed August 1; and that the English fleet still remained before Cadiz, at that date.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Oct. 3.

A Mrs. Jenkins, of Lee, lately apprehended in this town for passing counterfeit ten dollar bank bills, was on trial before the superior court last week at Exeter, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and costs of court, which amounted to one hundred more; she is committed to goal, and is to stand committed until sentence is performed.

DIED.—On Thursday last, Doctor HALL JACKSON, in the 88th year of his age, after a short and painful illness, occasioned by a fall from his carriage the preceding week; and on Friday his remains were committed to his kindred earth, preceded by his Lord of Grace of Malton and St. John's Lodge in ample form, over which he had presided a long time as Grand Master; with the Fire Society, of which he was a member, followed by a large train of relatives and friends whose countenances bespoke the loss of a dear friend and valuable acquaintance.—He was celebrated both in Europe and America for his skill in Surgery, as well as in the Medical art. In the obituary and eulogium branches of the profession he was unrivalled.—His genius was brilliant; his knowledge profound; his practice extensive; his success uncommon, and his diligence and benevolence unbounded. The blessing of many ready to perish fell on him.—His merit alone will be his bell-patronic, and will erect the most durable monument to his memory.

On the death of HALL JACKSON, Esq. a distinguished Physician and Grand Master of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in New-Hampshire, a gentleman who not only shone eminent in his profession, but also for his philanthropy and private virtues.

Ye sons of science, and of freedom mourn,
Relentless death from you a gem has torn!
In fable weeds, ye poor, your loss deplore:
The great Physician, and your friend's no more!
Enrich his urn, each orphan with your sighs,
Whose aid and bounty, hush'd your infant cries.
Ye from whose eyes, his hand has wip'd the tear
Of keenest sorrow; drop one o'er his bier.
Genius, and merit, quit your sacred dome,
With flowers and willows, deck your favorite tomb.
His every action, merits nobler praise,
Than sculptur'd honors or poetic lays.
His deeds shall thine on Fame's resplendent page
For emulation to each rising age.
Within his bosom, virtue fix'd her throne,
In him each grace, with brilliant lustre shone.
The tender parent, and the husband kind,
The friend and patriot were in him combin'd.
Prepar'd for Heav'n, his soul has wing'd its way
To scenes of glory and eternal day.
There unconceiv'd bliss, the thoughts employ,
There springs the fountain of eternal joy.
There strains of Seraphs are forever heard,
There deathless virtue, meets a great reward.

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish bark Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers
BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof Claret, in hogheads
Ditto, in casks
Frontignac Wine, in casks of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrise
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Fascettes
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madras
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in forts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.
September 27.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market Street; J. Ormrod, No. 47, Chestnut Street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second Streets.

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,
1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.

4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compass, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.
August 1.

MEDICINES.
OF every kind, necessary for the sick also, Sago, barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the present contagion, to those who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.